

Affairs in Kansas.

FROM KANSAS.

MOST IMPORTANT REVELATIONS!

STATEMENT OF J. A. DAVIS.

About seven hundred men, composed of Georgians, South Carolinians, Missourians, and Alabamians, have been camping within six miles of the city of Leavenworth. On Saturday and Sunday, 30th and 31st ult., they all came into the city to vote at the municipal election, and to prevent the Free State men from voting. There was great excitement in the city all day Saturday and Sunday night by the firing of guns, and shooting by the mob incessantly. They would enter the groceries and imperatively demand liquor from those who kept them. No Free State man dared show his head in the streets, but were making their way out of the city as well as they could into the bushes, or any where they could get secreted themselves, wives and children. Many of the Free State men left their wives and children behind them in the city, hoping they would receive no harm from the hands of those in possession of the city.

On Sunday night, companies of thirty to fifty or more went all over the city, crying out in a loud voice for all those who would not take up arms to enforce the territorial laws and repel the abolitionists, to leave the territory immediately or suffer the consequences. They halted before my door. I did not go to the door, although I was up. In fact I did not retire all that night or the following night. Monday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Capt. Emory's company came to my front door. I opened the back door with the intention of making my escape into the bushes with my little child, two years of age, in my arms, but found the house surrounded by armed men. One of them touched my breast with his bayonet, and swore that "I should not run away that way." I went back into the room and half a dozen of them rushed in and commenced searching the house—insulted the women by cursing and swearing and pushing them with their guns. Two men took hold of me and took me out doors to Capt. Emory, who asked me if I was a law-abiding citizen? My answer was, that I had never violated the law in the least degree. He asked me if I would take up arms and fall into the ranks? I told him I would not take up arms to fight. He then told me I had better leave. About 8 o'clock, A. M., I ventured down street. I went to the Mayor, William E. Murphy, and asked him to extend his protection to me. He said he had no power to protect any one who would not take up arms on their side. He told me to go to Wm. H. Russell and McCarty. I went to see those gentlemen. I told Mr. McCarty that I, as a brother Mason, claimed his protection and assistance, and told him that I gave him the grand hailing sign of distress, but he utterly refused to assist me. They were well acquainted with me, and told me if I was willing to fight on their side I might stay.

I am a painter by trade. I was there working for the Catholic bishop at the Catholic church. I did not go to my work on Monday. I was afraid to leave my house and my family, for disorder, contention and dismay reigned all over the city. About twenty women passed me with their children and babies, running for dear life into the bushes towards the fort. When I went down to see the Mayor, I had to go by Mr. Phillips' house. I saw seventy men drawn up in front of the house. I didn't go near enough to hear the conversation, but saw these men firing into the house, and heard the women who were in the house screaming and crying "help, help—murder!" The excitement was extreme at the time. I asked one of those who came running towards me, what the trouble was? He said the two Phillips men were killed, and two of Capt. Emory's men were killed by Phillips. I saw the people carrying the furniture out of Phillips' house in order to burn it up, but they were prevented by some one. I then left and soon went home.

On Tuesday morning I went to my work. I had not been at it more than ten minutes, when ten men on horseback came and asked for me. I came out, and they told me I must go down to the levee with them. I was marched down between the horses, and when I got there I was told to leave on that boat immediately. I asked permission to get my wife and child. They gave me twenty minutes to do so. I left a house and lot, and a quantity of furniture, and left on board the steamer Emma, with seven dollars in my pocket, every cent of which I paid for our passage on deck to St. Louis.

J. A. DAVIS.

STATEMENT OF FRANK QUINTAL.

Mr. Editor:—As many of my fellow-citizens have thought it best to furnish you with a true statement of the great wrongs that have been inflicted upon us, I also take advantage of your columns to add my statement.

I went to Leavenworth City early in April, 1856, from Morgan county, Illinois, all at that time being quiet. I took my wife with me. Soon after I arrived there I engaged in business, which was purchasing vegetables, poultry, etc., in Missouri, and hauling and selling the same in Leavenworth City. Afterward I opened a store, and continued following my business, attending to it, and nothing else, up to last Monday, when I was informed by the mob, under the command of Capt. Emory, Wm. H. Russell, (of the firm of Majors & Russell) and others, that as I was a Free State man I must leave forthwith, or, if I stayed I must prepare to die, or take up arms and fall in the ranks. I told them that I would not fight with them, that I had never said or done anything that was in violation of the laws of my country.—They ordered me to leave at once, not giving me time to settle up my business or anything else.

The steamer Emma came to our landing during the morning. I was waited on again by the mob, and told to take my wife and go on board the boat at once.—I asked them to let me take my goods with me, but they told me I should not, and said, "Go aboard the boat at once, or we will shoot you on sight." I called my wife, the mob all the time telling me to hurry up. As soon as she could put on her bonnet she came to the door, and the mob started us ahead of them and followed us down to the boat—thus compelling me to leave behind my all in the world, which cost me about \$500; and this has been the fate of all who, when asked, merely said they were in favor of a Free State.

This has been my only crime, and for this I have been driven from my home,

forced to leave all the worldly effects I had to the mercy of an infuriated mob.

In addition to my stock of goods, I have bought a lot of ground from Thomas Russell, adjoining the store of Majors & Russell, on which I had almost enough lumber drawn to put up a house, which I intended to have commenced in a short time.

I have written the most important facts in relation to myself; but I cannot attempt to describe the awful state of things that exist there. I have seen men killed and scalped in one or two instances for nothing in the world, only telling the truth when asked their politics. The murder of Mr. Phillips and brother was the most cold-blooded murder ever committed in the country. The mob attempted to search his premises; he forbade them, and, like a man, defended them by killing one man and wounding another, for which he was fired at by at least twenty-five men, and his body completely riddled with balls.—Such acts as the above are more than flesh and blood can stand.

I will enclose no more upon your time, but I cannot give you anything like all the atrocities committed in that Territory. I am writing to be sworn to the above statement.

FRANK QUINTAL.

STATEMENT OF M. F. CLARK.

St. Louis, Sept. 6, 1856.

I hereby certify that I have been a resident of the city of Leavenworth, K. T., some fourteen months, and have been engaged in the provision and grocery business there up to Tuesday last. When I was quietly attending my business, two armed men came into the store and ordered me to leave the city immediately, and get on the steamer Emma, then at the levee, bound for St. Louis. I had a large stock of groceries in store, and they would not allow me to take them away, and I was obliged to get an order from Capt. Emory, the captain of the ruffians, before I could take away my trunk. The two men who ordered me away were Mr. Wachburne, who keeps the ferry, and Mr. Hyatt. They said they acted under orders, and told me the sooner I left the better.

I am formerly from the State of Ohio, but since my residence in Leavenworth I have never taken sides with either party, nor have I proclaimed my sentiments. I was told that I could not stay in the Territory unless I would take up arms against the d—d Abolitionists, as they meant to expel every one from the Territory.

There were about forty others driven away on the same day that I was. All my hard earnings for years were in my stock of goods, which is now in the hands of my enemies. My clerk urged them to allow him to stay and take charge of my property, assuring them that he was from Kentucky. But they utterly refused to allow him to remain, unless he would take up arms against the Free State men. He therefore was obliged to leave with me.

Capt. Emory, with about one hundred armed men, rode through the streets, proclaiming that the boat was waiting, and every d—d Abolitionist had better be off. In addition to Emory's company, there were about one hundred armed men drawn up to guard the boat to prevent any escape. I am now in this city, nearly destitute of means.

The day before I left, several Free State men were shot by Capt. Emory's party.—Among them were two brothers, by the name of Phillips.

None of the Free State men made any resistance excepting Phillips, the lawyer.—He was in the house, and seeing they were determined to murder him, he resolved to sell his life as dearly as possible, and declared he should defend his house, and if they entered, it would be at the peril of their lives. They did not heed his threats, but rushed in, and Phillips drew his revolver and shot two of them dead, when he was pierced with a dozen balls, and expired instantly. He was left lying in his blood all day. Finally they took the furniture out of the house and had determined to set it on fire. They also took the furniture out of several other houses, with the determination of burning them. The brother of Phillips was shot at the same time, but lived until Tuesday morning.

A German was taken prisoner as he was about leaving in the boat, and was taken back and immediately shot dead.

An American by the name of Hopps, who was coming into Leavenworth, was stopped when within two miles of the city, and shot dead. The ruffians took his scalp, and returned to Leavenworth. I make this statement to let the world know what is actually going on in the territory, and have related nothing but what I am willing to testify to, under oath.

MILTON E. CLARK.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Fiendish Outrage upon a Young Lady.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Aug. 27, 1856.

It is my duty to record one of the most heinous outrages which ever disgraced any age or country; but which, alas! is not an isolated one in our beautiful Territory.—Let this case be handed down as an evidence of the demoralizing effects upon humanity of that cursed institution which our rulers are trying to force upon us.

A Mr. Henry Hyatt, with his wife and family, moved from Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, to Kansas, and settled on a claim on Washington Creek, about seven miles south from this city. Accompanying his wife was a young widow lady, a friend of the family, who desired to emigrate to Kansas. Mr. Hyatt commenced building a mill on his claim last Spring, and, as extra hands were needed, a Pro-Slavery man was employed, who boarded at his house.

It was soon noticed that when any news of the movements of the Free State or Pro-Slavery parties reached Hyatt's, that this man after supper time, would go off to the rendezvous above, known as Fort Sanders, which has since been broken up, and there stay until quite late in the night, and that on Sabbath evening he spent all his time either there or at the house of a pro-slavery neighbor close by. At last Mr. Hyatt's family, whose feelings and sympathies are with the cause of freedom here, charged him with being a spy, and the young lady cited instances of his visits to pro-slavery places after the receipt of news by them, with an earnestness very distasteful to the Ruffian. The result was that he left Mr. Hyatt's employment.

On the night of Wednesday, August 20, when all the family had gone to rest, the young lady left her room and went to one of the outbuildings in the rear of the house. On her return she was seized by four masked ruffians, and so overcome was she by terror, that before she could scream, her tongue was choked out of her mouth and tied with a string behind her head and around her neck. She was then told that if she made the least noise she would im-

mediately be shot; and a revolver was held to her head while they tied her hands behind her back. They then carried her a few hundred yards from the house into a patch of long prairie grass, and commenced their heinous deed—three standing guard while they each in turn violated her person. She had swooned from fear, and had not returned to a state of entire consciousness when this inhuman assault was made upon her person.

After completing their infamy, they kicked her in the side and abdomen, and left her, it is supposed to die. How long she remained in a state of insensibility, she does not know, but she was enabled to stagger in the direction of the house. On reaching it she was unable to open the door, her hands being tied behind her back, and she was unable to speak, her tongue being tied with a string and now swollen to an alarming size. She was too weak to shout, and in the effort to do so, she fainted. In falling she overturned an empty churn which stood near the door, and the noise made by the churn against the side of the house awoke Mr. Hyatt and his family, who found her in the condition described.

On Sunday last, the 23d, she took, at the request of Dr. Avery, some nourishing food; but her case is nearly hopeless. She has had several fits of convulsions, and though her friends believed last night that she would die before this morning, she still lives. It is supposed that the pro-slavery hired man and three of his associates were the perpetrators of this villainy.

The facts of the above case were given to me by Dr. Avery, who attended the lady professionally, and who accompanied the Richmond company into this Territory.—"Like causes produce like results, and, to our mind, it is clear as sunlight, that unless a complete reversal of the position of the Democracy is shortly secured, we shall find other States, now considered ours, following in the wake of the "Pine Tree State." We know this is plain talk, and that it will sound harsh in Democratic ears, but it is the truth, and nothing else but the truth.

Shouldn't wonder!

The Plaindealer upon Buch-

This is what the Cleveland Plain Dealer said of James Buchanan at the time Bigler was running for the Governorship of Pennsylvania:

"The small and malignant clique who wear the name of James Buchanan on their colors, are endeavoring to sell the Democracy of Pennsylvania, into the hands of the South Carolina traitors. James Buchanan never was elected by the people to any office, except when he was a Federalist. HE HAS NOT ONE THROB OF DEMOCRATIC FEELING ABOUT HIS COLD-BLOODED BACHELOR HEART.—He could not receive the votes of one-third of the people for any office. And yet by the force of management of the basest kind, he is attaining to a full attendance, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

This result in Maine, has settled the main question—the fact that Fremont is to carry every Free State. It is now merely a question of majority.

What seemed the great result in Maine! Work—continued persevering work. Let us not forget this, in Ohio. But everywhere work, work; push the canvass into every school district, and let no voter of our State go to the polls without a thorough acquaintance with the great issue of the campaign. Don't depend upon Newspapers, or Documents, or Public Speakers, but let every man work in his own neighborhood and within the range of his own influence. Ohio must answer back the "Thunder" of Maine, with a round HUNDRED THOUSAND MAJORITY!—Leader

The Fremont meeting on the public landing last evening, was called to order by Judge Probasco, the law partner of Tom Corwin, and among the Secretaries were William H. Corwin, Tom Corwin's son, and George R. Sage, his son-in-law, also Thomas Ewing, Jr., son of the old Salt Boiler. Another of the Secretaries, W. W. Moore, was we understand, a Buchanan man until within the past month. We may add to the above significant facts that Col. Lemuel Morris, of Clinton county, (well known as the gentleman who in the Constitutional Convention gave the coup de grace John Doe and Richard Roe), a brother-in-law, and Robert G. Corwin, of Lebanon, a nephew of Tom Corwin, are hard at work in their respective localities for Fremont and Dayton.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Locofoco Split.

New York, Sept. 16.

Two Conventions of the Democracy were held last evening at Tammany Hall, for the nomination of candidates for the Majority. These were composed of delegates representing the Wood and Custom House factions. Both are arrayed in hostility to each other, but they were both unanimous in the objects for which they were assembled.

They adjourned without coming into contact. The Custom House delegates nominated Mr. James S. Lihby, Ex-Alderman of the 2nd Ward, while their opponents nominated the present incumbent of the office, Mayor Wood.

Fremont and the South.

The following extract from the letter of a Georgia slaveholder to the New York Times, is worthy of attention:

"And as to the forming of a Fremont Party in every Slave State, I do not hesitate to say it could be done with ease, if mobs were out of the way. And it could be done, if necessary, in spite of mobs. A few brave hearts could do the work anywhere. But, misrepresented as Fremont has been, I will not say that he could get the electoral vote of any Slave State.—Yet it is beyond all doubt that he could get thousands of the people's votes in every one of these States. I will go further.—I will predict that in twelve months from now there will be a Republican party in every Southern State. Such a party will not be based upon hostility to the vested rights of any man or any class of men. It will have for its object the introduction, among other people, of fraternal feelings towards their fellow-citizens of every section, and of a system of national politics. There are now already Fremont electoral tickets formed in Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware, and it is said there will soon be one in Missouri and Texas.

Make them Feel Bad.

The Richmond (Va.) Whip, as well as the Buchanan journals, receive the news from Maine with the most touching evidences of grief. Hear the former:

"The telegraph brings sad news to the Southern Democracy from Maine. The election in that State came off on Monday, and the result is a complete and overwhelming Black Republican triumph.

We consider that the result of the election in Maine puts a complete extinguisher upon Buchanan's chances for the Presidency.

We make the prediction confidently now that Illinois—the home of Douglas himself—Bassell will beat Richardson for the Governorship out of sight.

The State of Douglas, and Shields, and Richardson, we repeat, will beyond all doubt cast its vote for the Black Republican candidate.

And thus it will most certainly be, too, with Buchanan's own State—the great Keystone State of Pennsylvania. And if he loses this, will any of his friends be kind enough to tell us what earthly possibility there is of his obtaining the electoral vote of one single northern State. There is none—there can be none. His chances in the north, look in what direction you may, are utterly and desperately hopeless. No candid man in either section will even pretend otherwise.

The Boston Times after indignantly attributing the disastrous result to some fifteen or twenty good and sufficient reasons, winds up with the following "plain talk."

"Like causes produce like results, and, to our mind, it is clear as sunlight, that unless a complete reversal of the position of the Democracy is shortly secured, we shall find other States, now considered ours, following in the wake of the "Pine Tree State." We know this is plain talk, and that it will sound harsh in Democratic ears, but it is the truth, and nothing else but the truth.

Shouldn't wonder!

Improved Diamond Cement.

FOR mending broken glassware, and every description of fancy articles; an excellent article. For sale at the BOOK STORE.

Music Books.

Shaw's White's School Music
Sacred Melodion
Ohio Harmonist
Christian Minstrel
Presby's Psalmist
The Lullaby
Musical Gems
The Young Melodist
Juvenile Choir
All, and more too, for sale at the MILLERSBURG BOOK STORE.

Bigelow's Life of Fremont.

JUST received at the BOOK STORE.

Fremont Glee Books.

SET to music, and without, just received at the BOOK STORE.

HEBRON & WEIRICH,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE.

CUTLERY, Oils, Paints, Glass, Sash, Pine Doors, Saddlery, and Coach Trimmings. MILLERSBURG, Sept. 11, 1856—30c.

School Teachers.

WILL take notice that the annual session of the Holmes County Teachers' Institute will be held in

In Denton, on Monday, October 16, 1856; commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, and continuing in session one week. It is desirable that there be a full attendance, as there is business of importance to be transacted.

A. J. BELL, Pres't.

M. R. McCulloch, Sec'y.

Sept. 11, 1856—30c.

Notice in Divorce.

Cordelia Hall vs. In Holmes Common Pleas.

GEORGE W. HULL, of Stevenson county, State of Illinois, hereby notified, that Cordelia Hall did, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1856, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas within and for the county of Holmes, State of Ohio, charging the said George W. Hull with willful absence from said petitioner for three years last past, and asking that she may be divorced from the said George W. Hull; which petition will be for hearing at the November term, A. D. 1856, of said Court.

Dated this 8th day of Sept., 1856.

By BANCROFT & VERNER, her Att'ys.

Sept. 11, 1856—30c. pf \$2.10.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Meeting of the Trustees of the Holmes County Agricultural Society, at Millersburg, on Friday, September the 12th, 1856, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for holding the Sixth Annual Fair, to be held at Millersburg, on the 21st and 23rd days of October next, and for the transaction of other important business.

D. S. UHL, Sec'y.

HARDWARE.

W. B. INCHAM & CO.,

BIRMINGHAM AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

Swords, English and American

Iron, Nails and Glass, Tin Plate,

Sheet Iron, Copper & Wire,

12 and 14 Water Street,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

AGENTS for Rubber Belting, Men's

Church Bells.

Times Change—see last page.

THE

WESTERN HOUSE,

MILLERSBURG, O.

IS NOW KEPT BY

WM. BUTLER & SON,

With particular regard to the wants of

Traveling and Boarding parties. Try the

House now. Passengers carried free of charge

to and from the Cars.

LIVERY STABLE.

There is a Livery Stable kept in connection with the above House. Horses and Vehicles let cheap, and persons taken to any given point in the surrounding country at moderate charges.

Sept. 4, 1856—30c.

Brushes.

Counter Brushes
Hat do
Scouring do
Tooth do
White wash do
Dusting brushes, made of Ostrich and Pea Fowl Feathers, can be had cheaper than anywhere else, at CASKEY'S, on the Corner.

The Burning Rays

OF a summer's sun may be kept off first rate with any of the delightful and cheap PARASOLS to be found at CASKEY'S, on the Corner.

Aug. 21, 1856.

BLANK DEEDS—Neatly executed—for sale at this office. Try them, ye scribblers.

Marriage Notices.

MARRIED on the 11th inst., by the Rev. C. B. BRADBURY, Mr. JOSEPH CROW and Miss MARGARET WOODRUFF; both of this county.

New Advertisements.

BAKER & WHOLE,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

SALT, FISH, PLASTER, WHITE

AND WATER LIME.

PURCHASERS OF

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, and all

kinds of Dried Fruits.

WAREHOUSE, MILLERSBURG, O.

Sept. 18, 1856—40c.

Partnership Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing, and doing business under the name and firm of CARV & BAKER, has this day expired of its own limitation. The business heretofore will be carried on by BAKER & WHOLE.

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS (either traveling or local) for News-papers and Periodicals, are requested to send, without delay, their address to the undersigned, and they will be furnished with a business, which will yield them from 100 to 200 per cent. profit. They will please state what newspaper they have canvassed for. Persons who have not hitherto acted as Agents, but who would like to engage as such, will also please send their names. Residence address, county and State. WRIGHT, MASON & CO., New York.

Sept. 18, 1856—40c.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Elijah Ripley, deceased. WILLIAM LEMMON.

Sept. 16, 1856.

KNIVES THAT WILL SELL.

A first rate lot of pocket knives, just received at the Book Store, in Millersburg. They will sell and give satisfaction to the buyer. In want of a good article, call on us, and examine our stock. They are bound to cut their way into the pockets of the public.

Improved Diamond Cement.

FOR mending broken glassware, and every description of fancy articles; an excellent article. For sale at the BOOK STORE.

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